

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF MOLLUSCA FROM NEW
CALEDONIA, JAPAN, AND OTHER LOCALITIES.

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Read 12th December, 1913.

NATICA PAUCIMACULATA, n.sp.

Testa rotundata, crassa, polita, alba, rufo-fusco maculata; maculis medianis 4, grandiusculis, infernis minoribus, supernis minutis; spira brevissima, obtusa; anfractus 3, convexi, superne leviter oblique plicati; anfractus ultimus rotunde convexus, parum obliquus; umbilicus fere clausus; columella oblique rectiuscula, sinistrorsim calloso effusa; apertura semilunata, peristoma simplex. Alt. 15, maj. diam. 16 mm.



Hab.—New Caledonia.

A prettily marked shell, shining white, with a row of four bright reddish-brown blotches just above the middle of the body-whorl, a row of four smaller spots below, and a few minute dots above. The columella is almost entirely closed by the columella callus.

Although the operculum is wanting, there can hardly be a doubt that this is a true *Natica*, but it does not seem very closely allied to any known species.

NATICA BALTEATA, n.sp.

Testa ovata, solidiuscula, lævis, albo-straminea, balteo lato fusco-griseo colorata, apice fusco; spira elatiuscula, ad apicem obtuse



exserta; anfractus 5, convexe declives, læves, oblique obscurissime plicati; anfractus ultimus $\frac{3}{4}$ longitudinis testæ æquans, ovatus; umbilicus clausus; apertura semilunata; peristoma acutum; columella

leviter obliqua, sinistrorsum callose effusa. Operculum testaceum, albo-nitidum, depressum. Alt. 12, maj. diam. 10 mm.

Hab.—New Caledonia.

Though of simple character this little shell does not seem to approach very closely to any hitherto known species. It is oval in form, rather solid, with a rather elevated spire; its surface is smooth, with the exception of a few inconspicuous oblique plicæ near the suture. The umbilicus is entirely covered by a thick white callus. The colouring of the shell consists chiefly of a broad brownish-grey belt, covering more than half of the body-whorl.

NATICA HILARIS, n.sp.

Testa globosa, tenuis, straminea, maculis fuscis numerosis plerumque subquadratis ubique ornata; spira brevis, obtusiuscula; anfractus 5, rotunde convexi, sutura angustissime canaliculata sejuncti; anfractus ultimus latiusculus, rotundatus, vix obliquus, juxta suturam leviter compressus; umbilicus latiusculus, callo albo semicirculari in medio instructus; columella tenuis, leviter obliqua; apertura latiuscula; labrum tenue. Alt. 20, diam. 20 mm.



Hab.—Kii, Japan (Hirase).

The colour spots adorning this shell resemble those of *N. pellis-tigrina* (Chem.), but it differs considerably from that species in form and substance. It is quite thin and transparent, regularly globose in form, and has a thick rounded callus entering the umbilicus, while the columella is rather thin. The suture is very narrowly channelled.

NASSA EUGLYPTA, n.sp.

Testa fusiformi-ovata, crassiuscula, straminea, fusco tri-balteata; spira elata, acuta; anfractus 9, primi 2-3 læves, rotundati, deinde lævissime convexi, undique creberrime elathrati, ad suturam leviter angulati, costellis numerosis obliquiusculis, nodulosis, liris spiralibus parum elevatis sed conspicuis instructi; anfractus ultimus $\frac{1}{2}$ longitudinis testæ æquans, leviter convexus, infra contractus, transversim oblique liratus; apertura ovalis, postice contracta, breviter sinuata, antice brevissime canaliculata, intus lirata; labrum acute serratum; columella arcuata, tenuiter callosa. Long. 29, maj. diam. 16 mm.

Hab.—Kii, Japan (Hirase).

Many years ago three specimens of this form were presented to our National Museum by Dr. J. Gwyn Jeffreys, and in 1879 described by Mr. E. A. Smith as a variety of *N. siquijorensis*, but without varietal name. I think it should have a name, and that the differences are sufficient to separate it specifically.



The chief differences are as follows:—

N. siquijorensis.—Suture distinctly channelled. Longitudinal riblets comparatively smooth. Spiral sculpture consisting of slightly depressed sulci.

N. euglypta.—Suture not channelled. Spiral sculpture, distinct liræ passing over the longitudinal riblets, and forming raised nodules at the points of intersection.

VERTAGUS COMPTUS, n.sp.

Testa elongata, pura alba, irregulariter parce varicosa; spira leviter convexa, acuminata, ad apicem acutissima; anfractus vix convexi, spiraliter leviter lirati, plicis longitudinalibus numerosis fere lævibus instructi; anfractus ultimus $\frac{1}{3}$ longitudinis testæ vix æquans, subglabratus, plicis partim evanidis, infra conspicue uniliratus, ad basin concavus; rostrum breviculum, valde recurvum; apertura latiuscula, intus glabra; columella oblique rectiuscula, biplicata. Long. 29, maj. diam. 10 mm.



Hab.—Red Sea.

The nearest ally to this species is *V. lineatus*, from which it differs in being of a uniformly smaller size, in the comparative smoothness of its whorls, its much less prominent plicæ, and the absence of colour lines. Some specimens, however, of *V. lineatus* are destitute of lines.

I am indebted to Monsieur Vignal, who has made a special study of this family, for his opinion, in confirmation of my own, that this is a distinct species.

ANABATHRON PAGODIFORMIS, n.sp.

Testa parva, elongato-turrita, albida; spira elongata, ad apicem obtusiuscula; anfractus 6, primi 2 rotundati, leviter oblique declives, sequentes valde acute angulati, ad angulum acute squamosi, supra et infra concavi; anfractus ultimus spiram vix æquans, supra angulum leviter concavus, infra convexiusculus; apertura circularis; columella tenuis, rectiuscula; peristoma latiusculum, planum, extus triangulatum. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$, maj. diam. 1 mm.



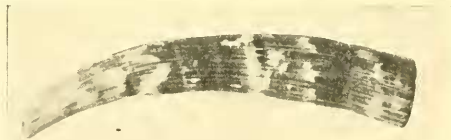
Hab.—New Caledonia.

A remarkable little shell, with a turreted spire and acutely angular whorls, the angle being sharply scaled, almost spinose. Of this very striking little species I have only seen four specimens, three perfect and well developed, the other not quite adult.

DENTALIUM FESTIVUM, n.sp.

Testa regulariter arcuata, crassa, latiuscula, albida, balteis interruptis rufo-carneis angulatis et undulatis pulcherrime ornata, longitudinaliter costata; costis numerosis et confertis, circiter 35, inequalibus, leviter planulatis, et compresse rotundatis; apertura circularis. Long. 52, maj. diam. 9 mm.

Hab.—New Caledonia.



Of this beautiful gaily coloured shell I have only seen a single specimen. It is coloured with rose pink in broad interrupted bands, partly waved and partly angular; the ribs are very numerous and close-set, of unequal width, smooth, depressly rounded, the interstices being very narrow, without transverse sculpture.

I am not able fully to describe the apex of this species, as the specimen is rather incomplete, but it appears to have a rather broad notch on the convex side.

BRACHYDONTES GRANOSISSIMA, n.sp.

Testa oblonga, sub-flabelliformis, tenuis, compressiuscula, nigro-fusca, radiatim densissime grano-lirata, antice acute acuminata, postice elliptica, latiuscula; margo dorsalis oblique rectiusculus, antice declivis, postice obtuse angulatus; margo ventralis arcuatim constrictus; latus posticum supra declivis, infra rotundatum; umbones haud elevati, subterminali; pagina interna margaritacea, hic illic cæruleo tincta, marginibus crenulatis; cardo lira elongata angusta instructus; ligamentum perelongatum, internum. Long. 80, maj. lat. 40 mm.

Hab.—Andaras, South America.



This shell in form closely resembles *B. demissa* (Dillwyn), but it is more sharply acuminated at the anterior end, and the more particular distinguishing character is found in the granular sculpture which adorns its surface. The radiating riblets of *B. demissa* are prominent and almost smooth, while in *B. granosissima* they are twice as numerous and composed of prominent close-set granules. As in other species of this group, there is a space towards the anterior end in which the radiating ridges become obsolete and are resumed at the extremity.

Small specimens of *granosissima*, generally of a more inflated form, have been received from Florida.

CHIONE EUGLYPTA, n.sp.

Testa transverse ovalis, compressiuscula, sordide albida, costellis obliquis numerosis, hris concentricis crassiusculis squamoso-nodulosis clathrata; umbones ante medium locati, leviter incurvati; margo dorsalis anticus valde declivis, posticus arcuatus; margo ventralis rotunde arcuatus; ligamentum elongatum, immersum. Pagina interna alba, lævis, marginibus crenulatis. Dentes cardinales 3, crassiusculi, divergentes. Diam. antero-post. 26, umbono-marg. 22, crass. 15 mm.

Hab.—Japan.

Specimens of this species have been distributed as *V. adamsi* (Reeve), and the sculpture is similar, but the shell is very much smaller without

appearing to be young. I have seen a considerable number of specimens nearly equal in size, the largest not exceeding the dimensions



given above; whereas Reeve's species measures 58×49 mm., and is of a lighter substance and a more elongated sub-quadrate form, so that its general aspect is very different from the shell now described.

TRIVIA EXIGUA, var. ALBA, n.var.

Among a lot of shells recently received from New Caledonia, I found several specimens of a pure-white variety of *Trivia exigua*, Gray (more generally known as *tremca*, Duclos). The specimens differ from the type in being destitute of colour-markings, and those I have seen being of a somewhat larger size. The largest measures 7 and the smallest 5 mm. in length, while the typical ones before me from Mauritius and Lifu average something less than 5 mm.